COMMONS VOTE CONFIDENCE. KIER HARDIE'S AMENDMENT TO THE AD-DRESS REJECTED, 276 TO 109.

IT REFERRED TO DISTRESS AMONG BRITISH WORKINGMEN-THE PREMIER'S MOTION FOR EXPEDITING THE DEBATE ON

THE ADDRESS CARRIED-HIS London, Feb. 7.-The House of Commons to-day d confidence in the Gladstone Government, 276 to

the test vote being taken on an amendment to address, offered by Kler Hardie. Her in the se sion Mr. Gli dstone sail that he valced seling of all parties in rising to propose that the on the Address should have precedence of all

nothy Healy, Member from North Louth, charged Opposition with systematic obstruction. (Ironical from the Opposition.) Mr. Henly arraigned member from East Manchester, A. J. Ballour, in rdealsr, for blocking Government measures by the Never, said Mr. Healy, had the leader of s party been guilty of meaner forms of obstruction. was usually left to the irregulars-perhaps some 16th Members—he would not say whom. (Laughter.) 16th Members—he would not say whom. (Laughter.) 16th Members—he would not say whom. well such an adept in obstruction as the Honorable om North Louth. As for himself, he had

not done anything contrary to the practice of the ing the debate on the Address. If it should not ed to-morrow, he might propose to apply the

At this there were foud cries of "Oh! oh!" from the polonel John P. Nolan, Parneillite Member for North

Heiself it would crowd out the amnesty amendment, the Farnenties proposed to Member for South And that a section of the Irish Members were

to closure, as prohibiting the discussion of tistions affecting the Irish executive. Mr. Gladstone's motion to give precedence to the debate on the address was then approved, and T. ell, Liberal Unionist Member for South Tyrone,

ed the debate. Keir Hardie, Labor Member for Southwest Ham, an amendment expressing regret that the Address had not mentioned the widespread misery among workingmen of Great Britain. should take steps to nileviate the immediate distress ing that throughout their workshops the wages be a sixpence an hour for a week of be given out in England. The time was ripe also for regulation by law of the hours of railway em-The Government, moreover, should establish colonies on unused land, where the unemployed could find an opportunity to earn their bread.

The House listened unsympathetically to the speech, and showed interest only when Hardie warned the Members who might vote against the amendment that

Howard Vincent, Conservative and Fair Trader Member for Central Sheffield, supported the amend He quoted statistics showing the decline of British commerce and deduced from them the necessity

Sir James E. Gorst, Financial Secretary of the Treas ury in the last Salisbury Cabinet, spoke strongly for Hardle's amendment. The question raised by the exceptional number of unemployed, he said, was too important to be treated as lightly as many memed inclined to treat it. It should be placed next to Home Rule in the list of questions to be

aunted the Opposition with the suddenness of their deitude for the workingman. When in power, he ald, the Conservatives found no time to consider evils, the gentlemen who had spoken on the had spoken strongly against Protection, while Howard Vincent's speech was a enlogium of McKinleyism. nerating the bills for workingmen, which the Government would introduce, Mr. Mundella announced that the Ministers would regard the vote on the amendment as a vote of confidence. The amendwas lost by a vote of 276 to 100, as already

iment offered on Monday evening by that the Government had taken no measures to relieve

The division on the Wharton amendment was on strict party lines. On Keir Hardie's amendment the W. Ecnny, Q. C., Liberni-Unionist Member for St.

Stephen's Green. Dublin, brought up the subject of John Daly, convicted of having been engaged in a whether the Government had any intention of releas-

Colonel Gourley, Liberal Member for Sunderland,

Mr. Buxton, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the modus vivendi expired at the end of 1802, and that no arrangement to renew arbitration was pending.

has been that the Ministers have decided to apply the closure of Friday, in case the Address be still under discussion at that time. Their purpose is to clear the

Some excitement was caused in the course of the day by the disappearance of the Irish Home Rule bill. Mr. Gladstone missed in the morning a portfolio con-

Paris, Feb. 7.—The Marseilles correspondent of the "Liberte" says that within the last four days fifty Persons have died in Marseilles of a choleraic disease. The santiage second The senitary council in this city has sent Dr. Thoinot

distance of the disease has aroused fears for the com-ing spring, and has stimulated the authorities to adopt

A PRENCH MOVEMENT FOR PREE COINAGE. e French Society of Agriculture, whose membership M. RIBOT AGAIN SUSTAINED.

A HEAVY MAJORITY IN THE CHAMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S REJUSAL TO INTERFERE DIRECTLY IN THE MATTER OF OBTAINING A PROLONGATION OF THE CANAL

CONCESSION APPROVED, 374 TO 24. Parts. Feb. 7.-The Government was again sustained

Deputies. Deputy Argelles spoke at length in favor of the Government's obtaining from Colombia a proistry whether or not any steps to this end had been

Ribot replied guardedly that the Government must decline to interfere directly in the matter, denot be allowed to go to wa te. The Covernment would tent in his efforts to get the extension.

accept the responsibility which M. Ribot declined. Government took direct and energetic steps to save the enterprise. If the stockholder-, through the hesitancy millions already expended on the Isthmus, the Gov-Jegrs and protests greeted tills statement, and the

The M. Gauthler and wis collectes apparent Yas rather to make political capital out of the consolon matter than to ssure the future of the canal. The Judicial Liquidator was doing everything in his power to seeme extension of the concession, and he had the moral support of the Government. Whatever could be

President called for order several times before the

support of the Government. Whatever could be done without direct intervention the Government would do to promote the realization of his purpose. The Deputies should rest content with these assurances and should vote the order of the day.

Ecfore the vote was taken M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, evoked lond applause by declaring that as long as he should hold office no institution connected with the Government should be in any way tied to the Panama Canal enterprise.

The order of the day was voted by 374 Deputies against 34.

In the face of the awful consequences of the intervention of the French Government and Chambers Panama affairs in 1886 and 1888, it was natural that Premier Ribot should not consent to interfere directly and officially in the matter. Still, he promised the moral support of the Administration to measures actually under way for saving the enter-prise. In 1885 Minister Denole sent to the Isthmus a Government engineer, M. Rousseau, to examine the condition of the canal works. M. Balhaut, who suc ceeded M. Demole in the new Cabinet, altered M. Rousseau's pessimist report; and, on the basis of a false report, the Government presented to the Cham 1856, a project authorizing the issue of the famous lottery bonds. But the scheme was so unfavorably received by the proper legislative committee that it was withdrawn. It was presented again in 1888, and voted by the Deputies, many of whom are now accused of bribery, while ex-Minister Baihaut is indicted on the charge of having falsified an official document.

M. Ribot was asked to act diplomatically, in order gation of the canal concession. Such a prolo has already been obtained by Lieutenant Lucien Bonaparte Wyse, who was so popular in Colombia, which granted him the initial concession, that he secured from it two years ago, the promise that the concession would be extended, provided actual work on the canal should begin again by February 28, 1893. The term is about to expire, and this is why the French Government was asked to lend its direct support to M. Marks, who was sent recently by the Jadical Liquidator of the Panama Society, to obtain from Colombia another prolongation of the concession. But a large number of the stockholders have little hope of the success of the efforts to be made by M. Monchleovet and his agent. M. Mange. They go further and suspect the Liquidator of not being over-anxions for success in this negotiation, which is, after all, somewhat foreign to the accountant work assigned to him. These stockholders have formed an association, founded a paper, "L'Avenir du Canal de Panama," and held meetines in Paris, at which speakers advocated the idea of an alliance with American investors, in order to finish the canal and make of it a Franco-American enterprise. Government was asked to lend its direct support to

M. ROUVIER NOT TO BE TRIED. SENATORS GREVY, DEVES AND RENAULT ESCAPE

Paris, Feb. 7.—Ex-Minister and Deputy Rouvier, ex-Minister and Senator Paul Deves, Senator Albert Renault have been discharged from the accusations against them in connection with the Panama pro-

against them in the ground that the evidence does not warrant putting them on trial.

Senator Beral, ex-Minister and Deputy Antonia. Proust and Deputy Dugue de la Fauconnerie were committed for trial at the Assizes, where the directors of the form of the directors are to be tried on the dynamite conspiracy at the same time as James committed for trial at the Assizes, where the directors Prancis Egan, who was liberated. Mr. Kenny asked of the Panama Canal Company are to be tried on the charge of corrupting the defendants named. Late in

or Grevy sent to M. Monchicourt, Judicial Liquidate of the Panama Canal Company, a chiest for 20,000 franes, the amount credited to Grevy on the Thieree counterfolks as having been delivered to him in 1888. Henry Cottu, director of the Panama Canal and a defendant in the Panama trial, was liberated this avoning.

GERMAN POLICE ON THE WATCH FOR ARTON.

has offered to resign his place, in view of the reports dreulated concerning his connection with the bank scandals. While denying any complicity in the frauds, Signor Grimoldi feels that the stability of the Catinet is endangered by his remaining in office. He prefers, he says, that his offer be not accepted until after the debate on his Pension Reform bill, which provides for a saying of 20,000 feet. Her groundly. for a saving of 30,000,000 lire annually. The bill,

however, is not likely to pass. The examining magistrate has learned that in 1880 the Bank of Rome, despite the fact that it was one of the smallest of the six banks of issue, distributed 1,020,000 lire among Deputies and other politicians to secure the passage of the Rank bill; and that, under similar circumstances, in 1891, the same institution paid 1,300,000 lire for the support of men of the same class.

THE BOULANGIST GROUPS SHUT OUT. Paris, Feb. 7.—The organizers of the proposed cele-bration on Labor Day have decided to exclude the Boulangist groups from taking part. The organizers insist that all who are to share in the demonstra-

THE POPE AND IRISH HOME RULE. is said in the Queen's speech in reference to Home-Rule. He has had many long talks on the subject with Cardinal Vanglian, of England, and with Cardinal Logue, of Ireland. The Pope said the other day:

with foreign agricultural societies to secure free coinsage of silver in all civilized countries of the world.

Government of being responsible for the whole and the country, through their policy of silver in all civilized countries of the world.

A committee was appointed to negotiate for a confirmation of the country of encouraging combines and trusts in Canada and through their foolish and discriminating canal policy, through their foolish and discriminating canal policy. The line was formally opened by Governor Russell. Lieuterment of silver in all civilized countries of the world.

Best n. Feb. 7 (Special).—1etepone communication at terms in exaction feeling in the country, through their policy of encouraging combines and trusts in Canada and through their foolish and discriminating canal policy. It is surmised that a movement has been made to like the country of encouraging combines and trusts in Canada and declare Captain Taylor mentally incompetent, in which declare Captain Taylor mentally incompetent, in which declare Captain Taylor mentally incompetent, in which compelled retailation from the United States.

We charged that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the country of surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movement has been made to the surmised that a movemen

can politicians that Canada could have reciprocity with the United States, but for the fact that the Canadian Government did not know how to go about

BRISBANE FLOODED AND IN DARKNESS. WATER THIRTY FEET DEEP IN THE PRINCIPAL STREETS-FIVE HUNDRED HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Brisbane, Feb. 7 .- Water is thirty feet deep in the principal streets of the city to-night, and in the suburbs has covered buildings sixty feet high. Five hundred have lost their homes, and have left the city in boats pipes have been destroyed and the city is in dark-The Governor came to the city in a boat. says that all towns between Brisbane and Ipswich are submerged. This is the greatest disaster in the his-

Sydney, N. S. W., Feb. 7,-The city of Brisbane In the region about Wide Lay, Queensland, hundreds variers, and thousands of destruce people have observed for the Fills, without shelter. At Brisbane business is completely suspended. It is reported that several mines at Gympic, in the Wide Bay bistrict, are invadated, and that great damage has been done to mining operations.

THE SCHIEDAM'S SHAFT BROKEN. SHE GETS .. INTO QUEENSTOWN UNDER BAIL-

THE BREAK TWICE PATCHED UP, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS.

London, Feb. 7.-The Dutch steamer Schledom, Cap-York and Baltimore, was towed Into Queenstown today by tugs sent out from that port, her shaft having broken when she was 900 miles out. She had been making for Queenstown under sail. She carried no

encountered three days after leaving Doulougne, at which port the Schiedam called. The seas washed over the vessel and she strained heavily. At 6 o'clock on the morning of January 28, when the vessel was in latitude 48 north, longitude 30.36 west, all hands on board were startled by a tremendous crash, and it shaft had broken. The vessel shivered from stem to stern, and no one on board doubted that the propeller had struck something and that this had caused the propeller struck a submerged wreck. It was so dark ascertained what the obstacle was. The engineers worked four days in making repairs to the shaft, and ed under steam at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, but there was always great danger of the shaft giving out again. During the four days the repairs were under way a hurricane prevailed, and at times the steamer was unmanageable, her spread of be handled. In fact, the hurricane was so severe that she could not spread all her sails.

had been made the fastenings parted and the Schledam engines were started. The shaft had made comparatively few revolutions when in again parted. chiedam had it almost dead ahead. Progress under these conditions was necessarily slow, and the steamer did not make more than four miles an hour. The schiedam sustained some slight damage about her

deck.
Citef Officer Paper added that on Friday the British meaner Strobe Capitain Figure, from New York James any 22 for Liverpool, came up with the Schiedam, and the latter vessel usked to be reported at Liverpool, but declined assistance.

the latter vessel asked to be reported at laverpool, out declined assistance.

Fire broke out in the Schiedam's starbeard coal builder on Sunday morning and burned steadily until last night, when it was quenched by the vessel's stokers, at the risk of their lives. The fire did no serious

Havana, Feb. 7.-Amateur chess players here are displeased at the refusal of Lasker to play with Wal-Repeated proposals for a game with Walbrodt have been made to Lasker by the Havana Cless Club, but he persistently declines to accede to them.

DRESS REHEARSAL OF VERDI'S NEW OPERA. were excluded. The production is said to have been

Leominster, Mass., Feb. 7.—The Worcester train on the Old Colony Railroad, James H. Carter conductor, was disabled last night about one mile from Leominster

says: "I hast saw a white light of the variable worldered what it meant. Then I struck a torpedo and saw the red light. I at once reversed my engine, but the track was very wet and the wheels slid until my engine went headlong into the passenger train." George W. Luke was an ex-Councilman and a veterate of the war.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS IN SESSION.

ciation, and by ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, and others. A varied assortment of creamery and butter working machinery and 10,000 pounds of choice creamery butter are on exhibition. Prizes amounting to \$4,700 are effered. All the leading supply houses of the country are represented. The railroad blockade is preventing the arrival of many delegates, but by to-morrow it is expected that the convention will be in running order.

ASSASSINATION IN LOUISIANA.

killed and one was severely wounded last Saturday night at Oction, near Polock's Mill, in Grant Parish, by unknown assassins. Henry B. Thompson, who last year was a candidate for sheriff of Grant Parish steps in the dark when all the barrels of two shot-guns were discharged by unknown persons. Just be-fore his death Burton said that Capitain J. M. Rucker, who lives near by, had shot him, but Rucker's friends say that the capitain can prove an alibi.

Detroit, Feb. 7.-The general court-martial on Cap-tain Taylor convened at Fort Wayne at 11 o'clock this morning. As soon as the proceedings were opened "The trial of Captain Taylor is adjourned until

TWO BIG SYSTEMS UNITED.

THE CONSOLIDATED ROAD ABSORBS THE OLD COLONY.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR SOME TIME-A SKETCH OF THE PROPERTY ACQUIRED BY THE NEW-HAVEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] for between directors of the Old Colony and of Beach and Bonds, about six miles from Barnegat, threly informal, being confined to an interchange of the New-Haven road that a union of these two the New-Haven road that a union of those two Inlet. Three of her crew were drowned, twelve properties may be regarded as practically settled While this will result in better train service and a single administration between Boston and New-York, something the public has been constantly seeking, the arrangement will destroy the identity of the Old Colony system. This will continue to waters, and thousands of destitute people have taken be managed, as heretofore, from Boston, and J. R. Kendrick will continue in immediate charge and will become one of the vice-presidents of the New-Haven road. The terms of the union cannot be stated, as they have not yet been agreed to by the respective boards of directors. eral, it is understood that a share of Old Colony will be worth about \$215, if agreed to by the directors, and contracts must be submitted to the stockholders for their approval. By next July a five-hour train will be put on between Bostor

and New-York over the Shore Line. The rapid rise in the stock of the Old Colony from \$207 on Saturday to \$221 on Monday noon was sufficient to demonstrate that there was some The Old Colony has thing unusual going on. for many years been regarded as one of the safest and best railroad investments in the country The Old Colony owns from Poston to Province town, Mass.; also lines to Kingston, Plymouth, Somerset Junction, New-Bedford, Lowell and Fitchburg, Mass.; and to Newport, R. I.-which lines with their branches constitute 495 miles The railroad leases the Boston and Providence with its branches, which with smaller lines leased make a total of 603 miles controlled. The Middleboro' and Plymouth Railroad, sixteen miles in length, was leased in 1892, and interest on its \$225,000 of bonds was guaranteed.

In 1882 the Old Colony paid 61-2 per cent dividends; from 1882 to July, 1891, inclusive, at the rate of 7 per cent yearly; in December, (the dividends at that time being quarterly) 2 9-10 per cent; in March, June, September and ized an increase of stock from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, so that new connections, etc., might be paid for, and a further issue of stock was authorized in order to meet the expense of raising the grade of the Bosten and Providence track for four miles, as ordered by the Legislature, and subscribe to the additional stock of the Old Colony Steamboat Company, in which it holds the majority interest. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of stock was issued in August, 1892, and in January of this year an equal amount was sold at auction. The bills payable October 1, 1892, amounted to \$1,200,561, and the 5 per cent notes to \$200,600. Authority to issue \$2,000,-000 refunding bonds was granted to the directors

Colony companies is a decided setback for President McLeod, of the Reading and Boston and Maine systems, who, in his ambitious plans for se curing a practical monopoly of the coal-carrying gone so far as to enter into ferritory of the consolidated very road and attempt to shut it out from Boston. Mr. McLeod succeeded in getting the Connecticut the control of the Old Colony, a plan which, had

the subject of the deal at all, although he is be-120.01 miles. It also has lines that run from South Braintree to Plymouth, a distance of 26 32 miles: Maytlower to Newport, R. I., 55 miles Mass., 3 miles; New-Bedford, Mass., to Fitchburg, 91 miles, and from Framingham, Mass., to Lowell, Mass., 26 miles, making the total length of the road 368 miles. There are also eighteen small branch roads. Its leased lines include the Boston and Provilence, the Nantasket Beach Railroad, the Fall road and the Chatham Railroad, making a total length of lines owned and leased 576,34 miles. In addition to its railroad the Old Colony Com Old Colony and the New-Bedford, Martha's Vine yard and Nantucket Steamboat companies. The yard and Nantucket Steamboat companies. The net earnings of the Old Colony Rulroad for 1891 were \$1 906,177 99. The balance surplus for the year was \$12,954 42. The officers of the road elected in September, 1891, were Charles E Choate, president: Frederick L. Ames, vice-presi-dent: John M. Washburn, treasurer; James & Kendrick, general manager; Charles F. Choate, Frederick L. Ames, Thomas J. Borden, John S. Brayton, Thomas Dunn, George P. Gardner, James R. Kendrick Abbutt Lawrence, Charles L. Lovering, William J. Rotch, John J. Russell, Joshua Sears and Nathaniel Thayer, directors.

READING WANTED THE OLD COLONY,

here. It has been a subject of general conversation that the Reading was after the road, and the presence

THE COTTAGE CITY GOES ASHORE.

SHE STRIKES THE BAR AT CHATHAM, BUT IS

Chatham, Mass., Feb. 7.—The steamer Cottage City, from Portland for New-York, went ashore on the outer bar here this morning. The sea was rough and the vessel pounded heavily. Captain Gould and be slightly disabled, and possibly awaiting the arrival of tags. It is more likely, however, that she is mak-ing some repairs before proceeding under her own steam. The steamer has passengers and a valuable cargo. It is thought that she is not sectously dam-aged.

LOST ON THE JERSEY COAST.

THREE-MASTED BARK ALICE WRECKED.

TWELVE OF HER CREW SAVED BY THE BREECHES BUOY-FOUR DRIFT AWAY IN A LIFEBOAT, WHICH COMES ASHORE WITH ONLY ONE OCCUPANT.

Long Branch, N. J., Feb. 7.-The large three Beston, Feb 7.—President Choate, of the CH masted bank Alice, Captain Jacobson, in ballast from Kuenkergne, Norway, for New-York, was were taken ashore in the breeches buoy, and one

The Alice was carried southward by the storms of the last few days, and in the fog last night she lost her bearings, and the strong wind brought her ashore above 3:30 o'clock. Captain James Sprague, of the North Long Beach Life Saving Station, saw the vessel at about 8 o'clock for a few minutes, and her position and course warned him that she would probably come ashore. sharp watch was sent out, but nothing more was seen of her until about 9:30 o'clock, when a momentary lifting of the fog showed her head on, forcing her way into the sand, being driven on by the wind and waves.

As soon as the ship struck Captain Jacobson ordered the boats lowered, and the starboard lifeboat was sent into the water. Four men got in and arrangements were being made to send the oars and rudder over the side preparatory to the other twelve members of the crew embarking when the hawser with which she was fastened to the side of the bark parted. The lifeboat was carried around the stern of the vessel and was soon lost to sight. The four men, who, in common with their captain and the rest of the crew, were all Norwegians, had nothing to eat in the boat, no water and neither ours nor rudder. As soon as the first lifeboat broke away, Captain Jacobson ordered another lowered, and as this struck the water it was caught on the crest of a wave and hurled against the side of the bark,

In the meantime Captain Sprague had sum noned his life crew, and as the second lifeboat was dashed to pieces they were preparing to shoot the line. The first shot was successful, and soon the life line was made fast and the breeches buoy rigged. One by one the imperilled crew were brought ashore, Captain Jacobson being the last man to make the perilous trip through the sea-The men were taken to the life-saving station and, after being fed and having their clothes dried, showed no ill effects of their experience.

The Alice struck bow on, and at daylight had swung around so that she lay broadside to the sea; but the wind and sea had died away, and she was easily boarded. Shore anchors were run out, in the hope that with the flyod she would swing about and bring up in an easier position; but she had worked so far up on the beach that the tide had but little effect. She is resting easily, and it is thought that she may be hauled

which had been carried away last night with four of the Old Colony road in September, 1892.

The report for the year ending at that time points out that there will be a saving of \$150,000 yearly in interest charges if the bonds of the system maturing prior to March 2, 1897, are refunded when due at 4 per cent.

The satisfactory completion of the negotiations that have so long been pending between the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford and the Old Colony companies is a decided setback for Presi-

A WHOLE FAMILY NEARLY SUFFOCATED

THE COUGH OF A CHILD AWARES THE FATHER

JUST IN TIME. George A. Wildes, whose family live at No. 48 South Eighth-st., Brooklyn, narrowly escaped death yesterday morning by being asphyxiated by coal gas. Mr. and Mrs. Wildes, Wille, eight years; Parter, ten, May, twenty-one; Fannie, eighteen; Sadie, fifteen, and Detta, thirteen years old. Wildes and his wife, with their youngest son Wille, slept in the large front room on the second floor. It was a few minutes before 4 o'clock that Mr. Wildes was awakened by the coughing of the child, Wille. He at first appeared to be powerless to move, but by a superhuman effort raised himself and staggered toward the bed where the little one and staggered toward the bed where the little one was lying. He then realized that the room was filled with coal gas. He saw at once that his family was in danger of suffocation, and caught up the boy and carried him to a window, which he managed to throw open. The other windows were also quickly opened.

and as she reached the hallway, fell unconscious. By this time Wildes had recovered sufficiently to reach the upper floor and carried his daughter to an open window. He then rushed into the room and dragged his daughter Detta from the bed and pushed her half out the open window. He then went back for his daughters Fannie and May and carried them to

The last one Mr. Wildes went to rescue was his son Porter, who was asleep in a half bedroom on the same floor. After arousing the boy, and placing him near an open window, he began to grow weak again. He started down the stairs, and on reaching the lower hall fell unconscious. Mrs. Wildes had

William E. Bardsley.

When the physician arrived he administered stimulants and advised plenty of frish air. The gas was coming from the basement heater. The daughter May almost died from the effects of the gas. She lapsed into unconsciousness five times. Dr. Beardsley says that the crughing of the child saved the twee of the entire family. Had they remained sleeping a few minutes more all would have died. This makes the third time that they have narrowly escaped death by suffocation.

THE WHALING INDUSTRY IN 1802.

cents, the market closing firm at the end of the year. The first sales of whale oil were made in May, at 45 cents. Whalebone commands high prices. It west. In June Arctic jumped to \$6, but declined in the latter part of the year. Refined spermaceti ranged from 20 cents to 27 cents. The imports of sperm oil into Atlantic ports are estimated at 11,000 barrels for 1893, with 3,000 barrels of whale oil.

aged about twenty-five, was found lying in the frozen bed of the Geneace River, below Platts-st, bridge, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was taken to st, Mary's bridge, a distance of 125 feet. He had lain nine hours before being found. His hip and right arm are broken, skull crushed, and both hands, feet and ears frozen. The man was identified as Frank Mad-den, a bookkeeper. It is thought that he cannot recover. CONFERRING ON HAWAIL

THE COMMISSIONERS HAVE ANOTHER IN-TERVIEW WITH SECRETARY FOSTER.

NO ARRANGEMENT YET FOR RECOGNITION BY THE PRESIDENT-THE SITUATION TINCHANGED.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Hawaiian annexation commissioners and Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister, had another interview this morning with Secretary Foster at the State Department. As was the Hawalian Islands to the United States. Nothing was eceived by President Harrison, and thus formally recognized, and the determination of this date will depend upon the nature of the advices from Honolulu which are expected to reach San Francisco to-mo on the steamship Australia.

ter remained in consultation with Assistant Secretary Adee and Solicitor of Claims Pariridge until he was lete for the meeting of the Cabinet. He did not reach the White House until nearly 12 o'clock. All the members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting to-day except Secretary Noble, who is in St. Louis. No change in the situation of Hawaiian affairs, as far as the Cabinet is concerned, was made manifest at the meeting to-day. All the members have expressed their views upon the general subject of annexing Hawali, clide their negotiations with the commissioners, of decide that negotiations cannot be formally entered as a body to consider.

for New-York. Mr. Carter goes to visit some friends, while Mr. Thurston's errand is to secure the copy of an article he recently furnished to a magazine in that city for publication this month. The article contains many figures and mets, which Mr. Thurston desires official sources in Honolulu, and Mr. Thurston desires o have them here for use in the conferences with the Secretary of State. He will return with Mr. Carter to-morrow evening. Another conference may be held on Thursday, but when the Commissioners separated from Secretary Foster to-day there was no definite en-

gagement to that effect,
Messrs, Marsden and Wilder said to a reporter, while discussing the Gregg treaty of 1854, which was made discussing the Gregg treaty of 1854, which was made public yesterday, that one source of objection to that treaty had oractically passed away. That was the necessity of appropriating a large sum of money for the payment of annuties to the members of royal families and chiefs, who would be deposed from office in case of action. At present, they said, there are no chiefs living, and the lately deposed Queen and her niece, the Princess Kataulani, whom she has ramed as her successor, are the only survivors of the royal family.

A TALK WITH COMMISSIONER MARSDEN. THE CONFERENCES VERY SATISFACTORY-A PROTECTORATE WOULD NOT BE

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).-Mr. Marsden, one of the Hawaiian Commissioners, was found at his hotel after he conference with Secretary Foster, and in discussing the progress already made toward annexation said:

"Our conference with the Secretary of State has been very satisfactory. We certainly have reason We are to meet the Secretary This morning we presented again on Thursday. good many details which must necessarily enter into ur case and without which no progress could be

"Had you expected to make greater progress before your conferences began with the Secretary of State?"
"No, I can't say we had expected to accomplish
more than we have. We had no desire to act hastly on the question of annexation. We are anxious, howfavorable consideration so far as possible. We were then willing to wait any reasonable length of time for the actual work of annexation. If the Administration was not so nearly to a close we should

be in no great hurry." "Suppose the present Administration can do no more than give Hawali a protectorate; would you ac

"No, we would not."

"What would you do 1" "Go home," quickly replied Mr. Marsden.

"If the United States falled you, would you turn to Great Britain ?" After a little hesitation the Hawalian representative

"But suppose, on the other hand, that this Ap-ministration accomplishes annexation, what form of

might say, almost anything, except universal suf-frage. We don't want that. The natives have only a one-fifth interest in the islands, and yet they would outunaber us by their votes. We don't want to be governed by the native vote; we prefer no suf-frage at all rather than universal suffrage. It seems to us that something like a territorial form of gov-ernment would suit our conditions. But we are

not worrying about the form of government. Give us annexation and that will take care of itself." When asked about the possible danger from sugar States as an influence to defeat annexation, Mr. Marsden sail: "The nonexation of Hawaii would not hurt the sugar states. Our sugar comes in free. It would not be more free if Hawaii were part of the United States. As for the bounty paid on sugar here to offset our free sugar, Hawaii does not want

Mr. Marsden is the only Englishman of the party. He was elected a noble to the Hawalian Legislature in 1800, and re-elected for a term of six years in 1802. He is one of the representative and one of the most influential Englishmen on the islands. But not one of the commissioners is more anxious for

Secramento, Cal., Feb. 7.—The House to-day adopted the Senate joint resolution favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

MR. IRWIN WILL HURRY TO HAWAII.

William Irwin, of Honolulu, the business partner of Claus spreckels, who fell and injured himself at the Grand Central Station on Monday, was much improved in health yesterday. He sait yesterday, when seen at the Windsor Hetel, that he would probably be able to start for San Francisco to night. Mr. Irwin is anxious to get to the Facilic Coast in time to catch a steamer which sails for the Hawaiian Islands on February 15.

BUSINESS TROUBLES IN THE SOUTE.

president of the First National Bank. The Invest-ment Company was organized during the great boom, with W. P. Rice, of Kansas City, as president. The capital stock was \$1,200,000. This land syndi-

has been in existence about fifteen years. The assignment is a general surprise. Mr. Dismuts, in an interview with a reporter of "The American," stated that the cause of the assignment was the general depression of trade during the last two years and inability to get needed bank accommodations. F. R. Richardsen is assignee.

been nominated by Governor McKinley to succeed ex-Fresident Hayes on the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University. President Hayes was appointed by Governor Foraker, and the latter's selection now is